

the Senate Chamber and the electoral vote was opened and announced by Jefferson, presiding over the Senate. Jefferson and Burr had carried six States:—New York, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and had received 8 votes from Pennsylvania, 5 from Maryland, and 8 from North

Carolina—a total of 73. Adams had carried the seven States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and had received votes from Pennsylvania, 5 from Maryland, and 4 from North Carolina—a total of 65. The long-apprehended tie between the Republican candidates had occurred, and the representatives returned to their own chamber and proceeded to ballot for President. The rules governing this had been previously adopted. The House was to ballot for President without interruption by other business; the States were to vote as a whole or if there were a tie in the delegations of any State, its vote was to be marked as "divided;" and the votes of nine States, a majority, were necessary to an election.

The balloting continued, at intervals of an hour, through the night, and until the nineteenth ballot the result was invariably the same—eight States for Jefferson, six for Burr, and two equally divided. It was then seen that the struggle would be a long one, and, as John Randolph of Roanoke expressed it "without adjourning, the House postponed (like able casuists) from day to day, the balloting." On the morning of February 17th, on the thirty-sixth ballot, a choice was reached. Jefferson secured the votes of ten States, and Burr four. Two States, Delaware and South Carolina, deposited blank ballots. Jefferson was declared duly elected President, and the tension of the public mind was relaxed.

It is not generally appreciated how thoroughly aroused Jefferson was during the struggle. He felt that he had been chosen President by the majority of the votes of the country, and that unscrupulous party manipulators were availing themselves of the clumsiness and inadequacy of the law, to

defraud him of his rights. Many Federalist representatives, in their unwillingness to support Burr, were eagerly seeking some grounds on which.